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Monday, April 4, 1904.

Many like to be religious and go to church on Easter, as the services are so entertaining.

There will be a large number of religious visitors in town this week, and a good many politicians.

Those desiring to keep up interest in the movement for sidewalk extensions must soon see the need of rain.

Easter finery is all right in its way, but it cannot hope to be as pleasing to the girls as June bridal costumes.

At Easter services the churches were crowded, showing that many were successful in getting new spring attire.

But how indignant the tender-hearted public would be if the teachers should give the young hoodlums what they deserve!

Our professor of meteorology showed yesterday that like many another man, he favors the women with the pretty clothes.

There have been numerous dry conferences, but it will take many more to destroy the firm belief that it always rains for conference.

Long as they are, Easter services are probably all too short to enable any but the most expert of fair devotees to see what all the others have on.

Looking at the appeal of the Commercial club for clean premises, the typhoid germ does not take much stock in the club's talk about encouraging enterprise.

Another disadvantage about not receiving a new gown at the promised time is that no good lady can swear—that is, unless she belongs to the swell-set society.

If Judge King should be called on to testify while in Washington, he could show that a great mistake was made in sending Smoot to the Senate instead of himself.

The process of fixing the status of the Indian veterans of this State is now, as announced in our Washington letter, practically completed. Today Senator Kearns will introduce a bill fixing that status, and making practicable the way to the securing of pensions for the deserving. It is good to have the matter settled, after the long and hard struggle to have the matter put in practicable shape.

The builders reiterate that there is demand here for all the houses that can be built; that as soon as a new house is completed it is occupied. This leads them to say that the present season will be the most active one in the building line ever known in Salt Lake. The reduction in the price of materials, on the average, will materially aid in this activity, so that we may expect to see even the record of last year badly beaten.

The Tribune congratulates the people of Idaho on their prospective active season in the way of irrigation water investigations, as told of in our Washington letter yesterday morning. The Payette plan, and the general inquiry into the water resources of the State, with the practicability of utilizing the flow for farming purposes will be thoroughly pursued, and the infinite facilities of the State in this direction brought to the front. Idaho is sure to be a great and wealthy State; its water system is both extensive and adaptable for use, and its mines will always furnish a solid background of richness. Few States have such a glorious outlook as has Idaho.

It seems that Postmaster-General Payne did not know that the names of Congressmen were to appear in the now altogether discredited Bristow report. That makes it evident that treachery and double-dealing were at work. Probably the Representatives made no mistake in calling Bristow before them for an explanation; but they did not get from him the frankness which they had a right to expect. After all, however, what is it that they were charged with doing? Merely, as we have

pointed out hitherto, working for the benefit of their constituents, a thing which they are not only expected, but absolutely required, to do. And there is no secret whatever about it; doubtless pretty much everything in that Bristow report which charged anything upon Congressmen, had been long publicly known and generally commended in the localities concerned; it was only by innuendo and insinuation, coupled with unseemly denunciations, that the actions of Congressmen were made to seem reprehensible.

AN IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE.

The investigation of Mr. Caleb Tanner, hydraulic engineer, into the water supply of the upper Duchesne river, and the practicability of diverting that supply to the reinforcement of the Utah Lake system, is a highly important enterprise. If it can be shown, as is reported and hoped, that two hundred second-feet of water can be diverted in this direction, in addition to the flood waters, then the supply is important enough to go to considerable expense in securing it.

There has for some years past been a claim that this source of supply was large and available, but nothing very definite was known about it. Measurements of the water supply were not accurate enough, nor did they cover a sufficient time, to permit of the formation of a judgment worth much as to the real supply to be gained; nor were there surveys from which any satisfactory idea of the cost of diverting the water hitherward could be had.

Mr. Tanner's investigation will give the necessary data, no doubt, on both of these questions. It is most desirable that such data be had, and that the proposed water discussion either be put upon a practicable basis or that the people be shown the impracticability of the project, if that is the fact.

There is no disguising the fact, however, that the position of the South Jordan Canal company in holding out for a reservation of primary water rights under the Utah Lake reservoir proposition far greater than its water-uses have had for many years, and probably greater than they ever actually had, is a very serious and may be a fatal blow to the projected work. That company, by insisting that it must have, free, a far greater supply of water than it has ever had by paying for it, is following a policy so censurable that it is hard to speak of it with patience.

The whole irrigation system proposed by the State Arid Land Commission is put in jeopardy by this refusal. The Utah Lake project was and always has been put first, and on it the other and general plans were based. But the failure on this raises doubts as to whether there will not always be found some insurmountable obstacle like this South Jordan obstinacy and attempted over-reaching, that will constantly be in the way of carrying through any plan of improvement whatever.

INDEPENDENT STEEL PLANTS.

We often hear the statement that if it were not for the tariff the trusts could not be formed, and if formed, could not continue to exist. On the other hand, in the tariff agitation in Great Britain they are advocating a tariff for the reason that it would break up the combinations and trusts, by encouraging individual capital to go into industrial pursuits. As we view the great question, the latter is the correct view.

So far from the trusts being built up or fostered by the tariff, the truth is that the tariff is the only thing that prevents the trusts becoming supreme in the industrial affairs of this country. With the tariff taken off from "trust-made goods," the competitors of the trusts would be smashed, and the industrial magnates would have things all their own way.

With the tariff, the competitors of the trusts, in making goods that come into the market as a regulative factor on prices, can have an opportunity to live. And the way of it is thus explained in the Wall Street Journal by an independent steel manufacturer:

One thing seems very apparent to me in the steel situation—the growing strength of the independent interests. It is this growing strength of the independents that makes it such a difficult matter for the steel corporation to hold up prices. I can buy ore and pig cheaper than the cost of production, and I can sell my finished product just as low as the steel corporation. I have no heavy burden of fixed charges on my plant, and I have no extravagant administration expenses to meet. Nor is my plant capitalized at three times its yearly gross output. I think that the independent steel plants must continue to absorb the business of the steel corporation.

This is valuable testimony on the main point in the controversy; it is also pertinent on the point of the advantage and growing importance of the independent steel plants.

There is no question but that with the crushing of the independent steel companies, the steel making and supply of the world would be very soon turned over to the control of an international combination, one which would limit or expand output in one part of the world or another at will, and establish its own prices, from which there would be no escape.

A few days ago, a cablegram fore-shadowed this precise situation. Advances were making from the German steel combine, for an international agreement to fix prices, apportion output and smash opposition. The smaller concerns in Germany were loud in their protests, and the matter was apparently dropped.

But only apparently; for there can be no doubt that with the removal of the tariff and the consequent crushing of the independent competitors, the international combination would at once be forced. It is needless to point out what would thereupon ensue. The plain

duty of the country is to maintain the tariff, and thus protect the independent competitor, the American workman, and the American people.

THE PLANTING OF TREES.

The Arbor day exercises prepared for observance by the schools of this county are excellent in character and utility. The encouragement of tree-planting here is of the utmost importance. This has, indeed, been generally recognized by the people, as is seen in the multitudes of trees grown in this valley. But the sentiment that has led to such planting needs reawakening and enforcement; for we are not gaining in numbers of trees as we ought to be, of late years.

It is important to have trees; but there is another thing of urgent need also, to have good trees. We have in this city and county a large number of fine trees, but we also have many—far, far too many—that are of no value; some that are a positive nuisance, and others that are a peril.

A change for the better in the quality of the trees is of quite as much importance as to have the trees. The box elder is a native tree, beautiful and large; the black locust is an importation, and about as ugly a figure as can be in the way of trees, while the mulberry is a positive nuisance. Then there are some soft woods that are brash, whose limbs break in an ordinary wind, and leave the tree disfigured.

All such trees should be discarded, and the better qualities only planted. Hard woods of various kinds would probably thrive well in various parts of the State, and the trees would have high value as they develop in size. Nut trees, such as the walnut and the hickory, would be priceless additions to our forest wealth, and there seems no reason why they should not thrive.

The ash certainly will thrive in Utah; it is a beautiful tree, and its wood is of high value. The elm is a favorite tree, but its use is nil; a better tree could be had for utility, but none better for beauty and statelyness. The white oak ought also to do well in the valleys, and the maple in the foot-hills; no better trees grow than these.

So, while the Arbor day observances are excellent, and the tree-planting idea is commendable in and for itself, the time has come for discrimination. It is no longer a mere matter of planting a tree; that tree should be a good tree. If it is for shade only, its proportions, its foliage, for beauty and utility combined, then the qualities desired should be insisted upon, and the tree planting be made not only to minister to a proper sentiment, but to the permanent beauty and wealth of the State.

THE COST OF IMPERIALISM.

We have heard much in the past of the staggering cost of imperialism in this country, but as the country has persistently and unkindly refused to stagger on account of it, the outcry as to the United States has practically ceased, and as it is noted that we are not embarking in any Alexander business at present, the fears of timid ones have gradually become dispelled.

But our anxious friends who seem to have a hatred of seeing civilization spread over the earth, are now turning their attention to the frightful cost of imperialism to Great Britain. It must be confessed that the cost is heavy; the tax rate has grown tremendously in the home islands and the people are grumbling about it. The budget per capita, which was \$11.32 in 1881, and \$11.30 in 1891, had jumped to \$21.53 per capita in 1901. This increase was from \$399,025,739.16 in 1881 to \$938,254,084.50 in 1901, and the total budget rose to \$957,937,719.92 in 1902.

An enormous sum, to be sure; compared with the expenditures of the United States in 1903, (\$456,439,306.68), a per capita cost of but about \$6, the cost of British imperialism indeed looks staggering; and the increase is especially heavy and discouraging. This increase, however, is largely attributable to the Boer war and the immediate need of making provision for the great expenditures caused by it. Without doubt, a few years will see an adjustment of the great financial burdens entailed by that war, and a material lowering of the budget and of its per capita tax.

But let us look upon the reverse of the matter for a moment. What would it cost Great Britain to cease being an Imperial power? Were that possible, how rapidly she would sink in the scale of the nations! She is now at the head in world-wide power in commerce, in shipping, in influence. Is not this worth the cost? Could Great Britain afford, even from the cash standpoint, the change that the giving up of imperialism would involve?

The British are a hard-headed race. In the long run, they expect what they do to pay. The doing may cost money, but the money is well spent. The command of India has cost millions, in blood and in coin, but it will cost ten times what it has before it will be given up.

They are in control of Africa, from Egypt to the Cape. That control has cost millions counted by the hundred, and other hundreds of millions will doubtless be put there, in railroad building and opening the country. But is not the control of a great continent worth what it costs? Undoubtedly, Africa will in time return all that the acquirement of its dominion has cost, and be a source of perpetual profit.

But whether all imperialistic ventures pay their way or not, is not the main question. The real point is, with a nation, as with a man, does it pay to live? And as with a man, no one

is prepared to quit living whether it pays or not, so no nation can consent to go into eclipse or the grave merely on a question of balancing the financial account.

The Dutch continue to pound the Achinese; their latest reported fight killing five hundred of the poor natives. It is a war that has lasted for three hundred years, with occasional breathing spells. The prolonged native resistance in Sumatra has been one of the marvels of the age; but then, the Dutch have been easy-going; they have never employed an overpowering force to make an end of resistance in one war, but have contented themselves with using a small force and gaining small advantages. There has at times been bloody and perilous fighting, too; but the Dutch always held on, and their tenacity baffled the natives at their best and in the hour of their apparent triumph. Of late years the advantage has always been with the Dutch, and their complete triumph is in sight.

WHY IS THE SEA SALT?

From the Boston Globe.

Why should the sea be salt when the rivers and lakes are fresh? We recognize the fact, but how few people ever care to think as to the cause. There are four salts in sea water—sodium chloride (common salt), magnesium, potassium and calcium. These are minerals and are washed out of the rocks of the earth by the streams and carried to the sea in a state of solution. Now, evaporation raises the vapor out of the sea and leaves the salt, and as the streams are all the time carrying more salt there, the quantity is constantly increasing, but so gradually that it is not noticed in the water.

Thus nature has been carrying on a vast salt works ever since the earth assumed its present conditions. It has been estimated that if all the salt were obtained out of the waters of the sea there would be enough to cover the continent of North America to a depth of half a mile.

RHYMES OF THE DAY.

"I mean," said Mr. Huggs to her, "To kiss you when I go."
"Just leave this house this instant, sir!" She cried. —Philadelphia Record.

There was once a fellow named Schmidt, Who chanced by a dog to be bchid. He went for a cure To Dr. Pasteur, But in vain, for he died in a fchid. —Cornell Widow.

ECONOMY.

To walk to town or morning And save the fare for car. Then blow a dozen dollars Up against the bar. —New Orleans Times.

HER SAD MISTAKE.

She loved him, it was leap year; He disengaged, turned away; "He loves me," she went singing All through the happy day.

She went at night to woo him; He spurned her proffered kiss; "He loves me, oh, he loves me!" She murmured in her bliss.

She begged that he would wed her, He answered, "No, I have no use for you; She joyously went singing And harbored doubt no more.

For she was just a woman, And so she could not guess That when she made man answer, "Is never meant for yes." —Chicago Record-Herald.

THE INTERMOUNTAIN PRESS.

The young man who insists on staying out two-thirds of the night, hanging around places that are of questionable repute, or who for any reason stays out late when it is unnecessary and gets into trouble, is not deserving of any great sympathy. It is seldom that any thoroughly respectable young man gets into trouble at any time, and he never does after 10 o'clock at night. The respectable young man, if he chances to be on the street after that time, is merely there in passing from some respectable home or reputable place of pleasure to his own home, or to his business, and it is seldom that a young man of that kind has trouble forced upon him. As Mark Twain says, "There are too many youngsters, smart Alecks, in Logan who like to carouse around all night." —Logan Republican.

Isn't it a deplorable fact that very few of our young men and women have preparation for the successful work as teachers, or in any other profession? And we naturally ask ourselves the question, Why is it? We have just as bright and intelligent boys and girls in Heber as can be found elsewhere, and it seems to us that educational advantages have been equal to those of other localities, unless it be in the larger cities—Heber City Way.

The farmers of Morgan county are considered to be among the most successful in the State; they raise good crops every year, the result of farming scientifically. Today they are holding a convention of all the farmers for the purpose of discussing the best way to plant, cultivate and harvest crops, much good can be accomplished.—Coalville Times.

The rain and snow of last Tuesday morning was the heaviest we have had in the State since the great stormy winter. No rain ever gave the country such a soaking for years, nor no fall of snow with such heavy flakes as the snow that fell at the time we state. When the winter will break up and the spring work will really begin is a question now that no weather philosopher can answer but the conditions are that we may have good farming weather in a very few days. Not within the last forty years have we had such a remarkable and backward spring as this year has brought up.—Tooele Transcript.

There is practically a unanimity of opinion on this point throughout the State—that the administration given the people of Idaho has been clean from top to bottom the past two years, and is under Republican rule. The Democratic papers are erecting imaginary barriers to Republican success, and are pointing out party differences. If nothing more tangible than this is placed in the way to obstruct Republican success, our Bonanza Republic may as well get the barks in readiness for a Salt river voyage.—Black-foot Mail.

We have often warned parents of the danger of allowing children of tender age to be about the concert for the BENEFIT OF MRS. CHARLES A. SMITH, Salt Lake Theater, Monday evening, April 12th.

THE NEED OF WEDDING REFORM.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

One of the things that this country needs is a society for the prevention of cruelty to brides and bridegrooms. People cannot get married without risking their lives. At Franklin, Mass., the other day Mr. Dana Cochrane was joined in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Edna Hatch without having taken the precaution to don a suit of armor or have himself surrounded by a cordon of police. * * * Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane had boarded the train on which they were to go away for a few weeks and had just sat down and begun to try to look unconcerned when a crowd of their loving friends entered the car to exhibit their good will. During the mix-up one of the bridegroom's well-wishers hit him on the head with a bag of rice, knocking him senseless and causing the bride to faint. The train was held for fifteen minutes, but the unlucky man, being still insensible at the end of that time, the wedding journey had to be given up, and the glad young husband was taken in an ambulance to the home of his father-in-law, where, when the latest bulletin was issued, he was doing as well as could be expected.

This case and many others of a similar nature would seem to indicate that a wedding reform movement is one of the great needs of the day. If friends of the bride and groom must be invited to the performance they should be handcuffed at the doors, and it would perhaps be well to have them chloroformed for a few minutes before train time. With such precautions it might be possible to make marriage comparatively free from danger and in some cases even pleasant.

PERSONAL MENTION.

When Joseph Chamberlain traveled to De La Ray's country in South Africa he found that the only hall available was very small for the audience he wished to address and accepted De La Ray's offer of "his parlor." When he reached the ruins of De La Ray's house, however, he found a platform built out on to the open void. "But where is the parlor?" asked the statesman. "That is the only parlor you have left me," replied the soidier.

Police Surgeon Dr. Forrest of New York was before the trial board as a witness in the case of an officer charged with being intoxicated while on duty. He had examined the accused in the usual way—by smelling his breath. "Did you find any odor about the man?" asked the police commissioner. "Only the usual police odor," replied Dr. Forrest. "The usual odor?" said the commissioner in a puzzled way; "what kind is that?" "It is a rather mixed affair," was the surgeon's answer, "and not easily defined. It may be best for me to say, perhaps, that it has nothing whatever in common with perfume." The explanation was sufficiently lucid to result in the offender being fined a month's pay.

Rev. W. F. Sheak of Peru, Ind., has accepted for the season the chaplaincy of one of the leading circus companies now touring the country. The office is an innovation, and the managers hope to improve the morale of employees by giving them daily religious counsel and instruction. Mr. Sheak has always been interested in animals and says that so far his new position proves to be just to his liking.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay, who has just published a fairly successful novelette, wrote the story in a log cabin situated a mile from her luxurious palace home, Harbor Hill, at Roslyn, L. I. The most important object in the place is a typewriting machine on which Mrs. Mackay wrote the story in fine weather. She walked to and from her secluded workshop and carried her luncheon in a basket. She is a young matron with about 40 years to her credit on the sunny side of 40. She is not over fond of society and its excursions. William R. Travers, a famous wit, was her grandfather, and her great-grandfather was the celebrated Reverdy Johnson.

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Silver Tea Sets, up to \$12.50; this week only 6.75
Rogers 1847 Knives and Forks, up to \$5.00; this week only 3.75
Umbrellas, up to \$8.50; this week only 5.00
Handbags, up to \$2.25; this week only 1.00

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